UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO WESTERN DIVISION

ERIC L. JEFFRIES,

. CIVIL ACTION NO. C-1-02-351

Plaintiff, . Cincinnati, Ohio

. Monday, April 19, 2004

Afternoon Session

CENTRE LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

et al.,

Terms of the Settlement and

. Discharging of the Jurors

Defendants.

EXCERPTS OF TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE SANDRA S. BECKWITH, JUDGE TRANSCRIPT ORDERED BY: Counsel for the Parties

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff:

GRAYDON, HEAD & RITCHEY, LLP

BY: Michael A. Roberts, Esq.

511 Walnut Street

Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

For the Defendants:

WOOD & LAMPING, LLP

BY: William R. Ellis, Esq. and Amy Gasser Callow, Esq. 600 Vine Street, Suite 2500 Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Also Present:

Ms. Carrie Barnes (Center Life's Rep.)

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries

Law Clerk:

Patrick F. Smith, Esq.

Courtroom Clerk:

Mary C. Brown

Court Reporter: Mary Ann Ranz

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MONDAY, APRIL 19, 2004

AFTERNOON SESSION (2:02 p.m.)

BEFORE THE COURT

THE COURT: Thank you, folks. Please be seated.

Probably the easiest thing to do is ask Mr. Roberts to place upon the record his understanding of the settlement, and then if there are any additions or corrections or refinements,

I'll look to Mr. Ellis to fill in the blanks.

MR. ROBERTS: Thank you, Your Honor. Prior to the trial, the defendant offered to pay to the plaintiff \$2 million in exchange for a return of the disability policy, the return of confidential documents, and left to the plaintiff an election on confidentiality provisions relating to the case and the settlement.

On April 18th, Andrew Cohen, on behalf of the defendant, expressed an additional covenant to allow Mr. Jeffries to direct some, or any amount, or all of that amount to an assumptive reinsurance agreement, and also stated that that direction of the monies that Mr. Jeffries elected to have Centre Life direct to an assumptive reinsurance agreement would remain open for Mr. Jeffries to perform or request that Centre Life do over time.

Today it was expressed that Mr. Jeffries would have one year from the date of settlement to make that direction of the monies to an assumptive reinsurance agreement. And

during that period of time, that Centre Life would hold the amount of money -- and the amount of money to be sent to an assumptive reinsurance agreement is going to be between zero and \$2 million. Mr. Jeffries will identify that amount within 30 days. Within 30 days, Mr. Jeffries will identify the amount of money that he wants Centre Life to hold for future direction to an assumptive reinsurance agreement.

During the period of time that Centre Life is holding the money at Mr. Jeffries' request and prior to its direction of that money to an assumptive reinsurance agreement, Centre Life will credit Mr. Jeffries with six percent annual simple interest on that monies -- on those monies.

(Messrs. Roberts and Jeffries conferred privately.)

MR. ROBERTS: Any other terms of the agreement that are necessary to be finally documented I suspect will be negotiated. There might be other issues, but no other monetary issues.

THE COURT: What's your understanding, Mr. Roberts, regarding the costs that may be taxed in this case?

MR. ROBERTS: Well, the offer was that the \$2 million includes plaintiff's waiver of sanctions ordered by the Court, which have gone unpaid by the defendant. And we would agree to waive the right to request that those sanctions be paid on top of the \$2 million.

THE COURT: Do you anticipate that there will be any

costs taxed beyond the original filing fee in this matter? 1 2 We do have jury fees. 3 MR. ROBERTS: I don't know what those would be, Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: Mr. Ellis? MR. ELLIS: Your Honor, the offer that was made is 6 7 accurately stated to the extent I thought that we were asked to provide half up front and half in this agreement. 8 9 know if that makes a big difference. 10 MS. BARNES: I don't think it would, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: I was using that as an example, 12 without --13 MR. ELLIS: All right. So, that's not a problem. He can tell us within 30 days. The six percent is not a 14 15 problem; however, the \$2 million was all-inclusive. 16 the last dollar. So, each party's going to bear their own 17 costs in this thing. There will be no further monies 18 exchanging hands between Centre Life, DMS, my office, 19 Mr. Roberts' office or anybody else. This is the total 20 dollar. 21 MR. ROBERTS: We agree that plaintiff is responsible 22 for the costs he's incurred, but I don't think we have an 23

agreement or discussion about what the Court might direct one party to do in the way of court costs.

(Messrs. Roberts and Jeffries conferred privately.)

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MR. ELLIS: I think Your Honor understands that
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      we're trying to get a set, fixed dollar with nothing beyond
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      that. That's what we have always discussed with them.
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          (Mr. Ellis and Ms. Barnes conferred privately.)
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          (Messrs. Roberts and Jeffries conferred privately.)
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               MR. ELLIS: Your Honor, with regard to the Court's
     issue that the Court raised regarding jury costs, we
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     will agree to split the jury costs with the plaintiff.
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                          Is that acceptable, Mr. Roberts?
               THE COURT:
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          (Messrs. Roberts and Jeffries conferred privately.)
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              MR. ROBERTS: That's fine, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: All right. Are there any other issues
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     outstanding that we need to cover on the record as far as the
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     settlement?
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                            I'm sure that, you know, with six
              MR. ROBERTS:
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     lawyers involved, the final settlement agreement's going to
     say some stuff that we haven't articulated. But I can't
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     imagine that there's anything further we need to discuss on
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     the record today.
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                          That's fine, Your Honor, as long as
              MR. ELLIS:
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     there aren't financial additions --
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              MR. ROBERTS: There's not going to be anything
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    that --
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             MR. ELLIS: -- I don't think there would be.
    would like a return of the confidential documents over
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Mr. Roberts' signature within a reasonable period of time.
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      What, two weeks is good enough, Mike? Or do you want --
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               MR. ROBERTS: I'm pretty busy over the next two
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              I can accommodate that.
      weeks.
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              MR. ELLIS:
                          I appreciate it.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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              MR. ELLIS: Is it clearly understood the return of
     documents, you don't keep copies; right? Any documents are
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     shredded?
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              MR. ROBERTS:
                            I won't keep anything.
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              MR. ELLIS: I appreciate it.
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              THE COURT: And the confidentiality is at the option
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     of the plaintiff; is that correct?
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              MR. ROBERTS: Yes. I think that we'll need to take
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     a hard look at that.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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             MR. ELLIS: It's not an issue for us, Your Honor.
             MR. ROBERTS: Your Honor, the only thing I would add
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    is that there is an extraordinary amount of personal
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    information -- financial, health -- in this record.
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                                                       We may
    come to the Court with a request that it be sealed.
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             THE COURT: Any objection?
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             MR. ELLIS: Your Honor, with the settlement -- and
    there's a lot of stuff from both parties. As far as sealing
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    the whole record in this case, that is fine with us, or
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returning it. It makes no difference to us. We would, of
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      course, ask for the information Mr. Roberts found concerning
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      us be sealed, the same with regard to Mr. Jeffries.
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      problem.
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               MR. ROBERTS: May we get back with you on that
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      specifically?
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               THE COURT: All right. Any other issues?
          (Mr. Roberts and Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries conferred
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  9
     privately.)
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               MR. ROBERTS: We'd like the surveillance tapes, all
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     that exist, returned to the Jeffries.
              THE COURT: Any problem with that?
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              MR. ELLIS: I'm sorry; returned to?
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              MR. ROBERTS: Well, given to, I guess. Ms. Jeffries
     is a little uncomfortable with a videotape of her in her
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     pajamas out there somewhere.
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              MR. ELLIS: I don't think there are any of those,
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     but hang on a second.
         (Mr. Ellis and his colleagues conferred privately.)
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              MR. ELLIS: I'll guarantee you there's none of
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     those.
             MR. ROBERTS: Maybe we got the only copy of that.
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         (Mr. Ellis and his colleagues conferred privately.)
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                         Your Honor, what we prefer to is just --
             MR. ELLIS:
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    they can be sealed. If you're concerned about the other
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insurance companies subpoenaing them or getting them from us, you know, they'll have to issue a subpoena and then come to Your Honor saying, "I've been subpoenaed." I can't --

 $\mbox{MR. ROBERTS:}$ We would just like them given to us. Can't we get that?

MR. ELLIS: Well, the originals are still with the investigators. I have a copy and now the Court has a copy, so I think that's all there is.

MR. ROBERTS: Is there an objection to us gathering all those in our possession?

MR. ELLIS: I don't know how to answer the question, to be honest with you. I certainly don't want to stand in the way, and there's no real value to us at this point with this being done. As long as there's no objection to do it from on high, I don't have a problem with it.

Do you have an issue?

MS. BARNES: I just thought it would be easier to just have them sealed instead of rounding them all up myself.

MR. ELLIS: I don't want to fall short, Your Honor, and miss a tape or anything and be -- say, "You held something back" kind of thing.

MR. ROBERTS: It doesn't sound like Mr. Ellis has an objection to returning all that he can put his hands on to us, and that is what we would like.

THE COURT: Good faith effort?

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              MR. ELLIS:
                          That's fine.
                                        We'll do the best we can,
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     Your Honor, and give them everything that we've got on tape.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay. And there is no other
     litigation --
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              MR. ELLIS: We're talking about surveillance tapes;
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     right?
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              MR. ROBERTS: Right, and the tapes that might be in
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     the possession of their vendees.
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              THE COURT: Agents?
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              MR. ROBERTS:
                            Private investigators.
              MR. ELLIS: I've never had the request before, Your
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             I don't think that there's a problem.
                                                    I don't want
     to run into one with the surveillance people if they keep
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     copies of stuff. I have no control over them. But I will
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    make the good faith effort to certainly give Mr. Roberts and
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    Mr. Jeffries everything back, or give to them anything that
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     we have, which are copies of what they have.
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             THE COURT: But if I say just in my own notes
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    defendant will surrender originals and copies of the video
    surveillance tapes and make a good faith effort to acquire
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    any remaining in the possession of the surveillance agency or
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    surrender to the plaintiff --
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             MR. ROBERTS: Agencies, in the plural.
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             THE COURT: Agencies. There's no lawsuit pending on
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any other same or similar policy, so I don't think there

could be any issue about spoliation, if you get those tapes and give them a decent burial somewhere.

MR. ELLIS: That's Mr. Roberts' issue because Prudential, as I understand, still has him on claim. Is that right? And I don't care. That's their business, not mine.

MR. ROBERTS: We would also like the written surveillance reports returned as well, copies of all written surveillance reports.

MR. ROBERTS: Kind of -- kind of removes a lot of information from our claim file. I will agree to this -- that I don't want to take the claims file apart. What I will agree is that any such materials will not be voluntarily surrendered absent a subpoena. And if it's a subpoena, you'll be notified in advance to try and stop it.

MR. ROBERTS: Defendant doesn't have a claim anymore. They have no interest in it. I can't understand why it is, if they have no interest in retaining that information, that they can't make a good faith effort to produce it.

MS. BARNES: Your Honor, if I might? I'm sorry to interrupt. (To Mr. Roberts) I couldn't hear if you were done talking.

But our files are often closed or not, subject to DOI review. And if the Department of Insurance of Ohio or another state comes in to want to audit our files, they're

gonna want to see a full and complete file, or an explanation of why certain parts of the file are missing.

MR. ROBERTS: I think a court order in place of those might suffice the DOI.

MR. ELLIS: Well, if I thought Your Honor controlled the DOI and Massachusetts or somewhere else, I would be happy to do so. My concern, I just don't want to run afoul of a regulation, Judge, trying to do this.

I will agree and we will agree to keep Mr. Jeffries' file and any part of it completely confidential, unless there is a subpoena, at which point we will (A) notify Mr. Roberts, and (B) make sure that nothing is produced until there's been an opportunity for him to present the issue to the Court.

Other than that, we really do have to keep a copy for the insurance department or Department of Insurance, for the auditors, and I don't want to run afoul of anything that I don't currently understand as I stand here, because I haven't reviewed all the insurance regulations of the various states that may want to do an audit.

MR. ROBERTS: I'd like the opportunity, Your Honor, to get the opinion that that's not essential. And if it's not something that the law requires in Ohio, as Mr. Jeffries lives in Ohio and his claim is here, that we'd like the right to recover all that information.

MR. ELLIS: As I said, Your Honor, if it's possible,

I don't have a problem with it. But I don't -- it's just not Ohio that can audit our files. It's Massachusetts and a lot of other states. And I don't want to be in a position where I am afoul of an insurance department somewhere by an agreement I made in ignorance of what their requirements may be in an audit.

We will agree to keep that file sealed and produce nothing from it absent an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(Messrs. Roberts and Jeffries conferred privately.)

MR. ELLIS: And we'll put in a sheet of paper saying the actual videotapes supporting this have been released to the plaintiff pursuant to your order, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I suppose I don't really see a distinction between the tapes and the written reports.

MR. ELLIS: There really isn't, except that one or the other has to exist in that file, should it be audited. We can give up the tapes, if that's the concern that the tapes would be published. That's not as big a problem as giving up the actual investigation and the reports that were submitted with them, because the report outlines what occurs on the videotape, and the auditor can review that and say, "Okay, this is what you had." That's the concern.

MR. ROBERTS: Your Honor, I'm not persuaded by Mr. Ellis' argument that they need to be retained for the

auditors. And should -- I'm certainly going to look. And if it's not required that they be maintained by law, then I'd like the understanding that everything will be returned.

MR. ELLIS: My only problem, Your Honor, is

Mr. Roberts doesn't understand that the Departments of

Insurance audit files for whatever's in there, factual or

otherwise. It may not be a legal requirement that you keep

every surveillance in your file, but if you audit the file

and it's not there and you did something based upon that, or

it had some impact on the decisions that were made either in

handling the case or resolving the case, I don't want an

insurance auditor saying, "Where is it?" I said, "Sorry. We

destroyed it," or, "We gave it to the plaintiff and he

destroyed it."

Insurance is a highly regulated business, and I don't want to run a foul of something that I don't know as I stand here. That's all. I just don't want to run afoul of some insurance auditor coming in, saying, you know, "This file is incomplete and you didn't do your job" and so forth.

THE COURT: Well, --

MR. ROBERTS: If you have, instead of a claim file, a notarized affidavit from the policyholder that it has the claim file and it doesn't have any problem with the insurance company not maintaining the claims file, I don't know who would have a stake in that game. I mean, if the policyholder

is willing to sign an affidavit that the insurance department would look at -- but my point is, I would simply like the opportunity to research and potentially come to the conclusion that it doesn't need to be kept, or if in its place an affidavit from Mr. Jeffries can sit there, that we would require the return of it. And if it's something that's not going to run afoul of the Department of Insurance, then I would hope that the defendant would agree to return it.

MR. ELLIS: Like I said, as long as 50 Departments of Insurance are satisfied, I don't care. I just don't want to be audited and have a file that I was working on audited and have the Department of Insurance from any of the states come down on me because there were things that weren't there to explain our actions.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Cohen is General Counsel; correct?

MR. ELLIS: He is the General Counsel for DMS, yes, and he would have to have approval from Centre Life.

THE COURT: Okay. So, presumably between

Mr. Roberts, Mr. Cohen, and some person who is counsel for

Central Life, they might be able to reach a conclusion that

these reports can be released to the plaintiff, and an

affidavit or statement from the plaintiff acknowledging

receipt might be substituted without deciding the question at
this point?

MR. ELLIS: As long as that question isn't decided at this point, Your Honor. Like I said, it's no -- it's no issue to me. I just -- you know, I was offering the simpler solution of just sealing it. And if anybody dares asks for anything from Mr. Jeffries, we'll notify Mr. Roberts and he can get whatever protections the Court would award him, and that way we don't have any risk of running afoul of one of the Departments of Insurance or an audit by Centre Life, or Centre Life sells to another company and is audited by that company.

THE COURT: I can understand the plaintiff wanting to know that he has the sole and exclusive possession of those things if it's possible, without placing the defendant at risk.

MR. ELLIS: That's my only concern, Your Honor. As long as my client's not at risk, it doesn't matter to me when the case is over. But it matters to me if my client is putting itself unwarily at risk because Mr. Roberts or Mr. Jeffries wants control of information.

We will in either event agree to keep that confidential at the plaintiff's request and notify plaintiff or his counsel should anyone ever ask for information from the Jeffries' file by subpoena. If they ask it any other way, we'll send it back saying, "It's confidential. You'll have to subpoena it." If they subpoena it, we'll notify

Mr. Roberts with ample time for him to do something about it.

THE COURT: Okay. So, am I recording this correctly: The defendant will surrender all copies of written surveillance reports if not required by Department of Insurance regulations in any of the states in which Centre Life does business; or, in the alternative, the defendant will seal the file subject to giving the plaintiff advanced notice of the receipt of any subpoena from a court of competent jurisdiction for the contents of the file?

MR. ELLIS: Your Honor's correct on the second part. On the first part of it, as I said, audits can come from the Department of Insurance; they can come from any number of different sources. And I can't --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ELLIS: -- I can't take a file and put my client at risk for some audit by -- Suppose Centre Life sells the block of business to someone else, they come in and audit files: We've got to be able to justify what we did. And we just can't say, "Well, we gave it to the plaintiff."

I'm willing to work with, as best I can, but I'm not going to put my client at risk so that Mr. Jeffries can have a printed document. The documents will be kept under seal, and Mr. Roberts will have advanced notice if anybody subpoenas it.

MR. ROBERTS: I want to define the globe of what

we're talking about here. On August the 9th, 2002, the claim file was produced to me. I think Friday or today the defendant filed the claim file with the Court. That's what we're talking about. And I'm willing to look into the law and protect the defendant from releasing that claim file. There's other information, though, that isn't in the claim file that we want returned, anything that's not in that — on that CD that is the claim file — it's never been represented to me there's anything other than that in the claim file — we will want returned.

MR. ELLIS: Please the Court, anything that isn't in the CD, the original claims file, doesn't mean it wasn't part of this claim. This litigation, as the Court recalls, initiated before the claim was decided by over a year. And that information that was developed during the lawsuit and all of the information that was available to claims adjustors when they made the decision is, you know, is a matter of — just fine what we did up to that point in making that decision. Beyond that point, the settlement of this case depends again upon information that was developed between that time and the current day. If our file is audited and they see a two million dollar settlement, they're going to want to know what we did and why we did it. And I think we have to be able to protect ourselves from that kind of an audit and we can't predict what the Departments of Insurance

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are going to do, or what the subsequent purchasers of the block are going to do, or anybody else that has the opportunity to audit our files.

THE COURT: What if these matters were filed with the Court under seal so that nothing could be released from the Court's files without my order?

I was going to suggest some escrow --MR. ROBERTS: I mean, Mr. Ellis is now expanding the scope of what the claims file is, and I don't think he can tell us exactly what he believes the claim file to be. But the claims file was filed here. I mean, I asked Mr. Burrell on Friday if he was going to file the CD. He said yes. I don't have an understanding that there's anything else in there. And I'm a little uncomfortable by the lack of clarity about what is or is not within the claim file. But if someone came looking for the claim file, governmental auditor, if it exists somewhere, then that person can go there -- whether that's here or whether it's in a safety deposit box at Fifth Third I mean, I'm getting -- I'm getting more uncomfortable as this dialogue continues about what is or is not in the claim file and what is or isn't subject to retention by the defendant.

MR. ELLIS: Well, my concern, Your Honor, as I stand here, number one, it's the first time I've ever had this kind of a request. But the second issue is, I don't know the

answer and I cannot commit my client because Mr. Roberts tells me it's not a problem, because Mr. Roberts doesn't have to answer if it becomes a problem down the road. I do. Or Carrie Barnes does.

I'm willing to work with Mr. Roberts as far as this issue's concerned. I've already told him I will protect this file. I know I can do that, keep it confidential, put it into the settlement agreement that that file will be confidential and not a paper out of it and will include everything through the litigation. Not a paper out of it, not a document will be presented except by subpoena, and subpoena only if Mr. Roberts has had an opportunity to go to court and say they can't have this and the court order says they can't have it. I won't give it up without a court order.

MR. ROBERTS: I don't know why everything in the litigation needs to be within this argument. That I'm still not persuaded by -- the claim file has to be retained by -- for the Hawaii Department of Insurance.

MR. ELLIS: Because you've never had to answer to them, Mike.

MR. ROBERTS: What I would be willing to agree to is they can keep under seal anything that's legally required.

And anything that isn't legally required should be returned or be provided to the Jeffries.

MR. ELLIS: I understand what counsel wants, Your Honor. I'd love to help him out. Here's my concern:

Supposing I run into a Mike Roberts down the way who says, "I want to see all the stuff that you did that fits a certain category," and a court says, "Give it to him regardless of cost and expenses and just give it to him," and I say, "This was destroyed." Where am I? I am probably in deep trouble with that particular judge. I don't want to go there. I will seal this file. And as long as a court doesn't tell me to give it up, I won't give it up. But if a court tells me to give it up, I'm not going to end up in contempt and I'm not going to expose my client to destroyed documents, and I'm not going to risk a potential audit of these files that I can't predict at this point. If I knew better, I would be happy to say what I could say to the Court, but I don't know.

MR. ROBERTS: This is a litigation concern. All you have to do is give whatever you possess. If you don't possess it, you don't have to produce it --

MR. ELLIS: Well ---

MR. ROBERTS: -- or Mike Roberts in the case --

MR. ELLIS: We know that doesn't work, Judge.

THE COURT: Well, I find it hard to believe that a Federal District Court Judge's order enforcing a settlement would not be accepted by any Department of Insurance. And I would anticipate that any judge in the future, if you have a

claimant who wants information on similarly situated insureds, is going to get records that are not redacted in terms of names and Social Security numbers and identifiers.

MR. ELLIS: I hope not.

THE COURT: So --

MR. ELLIS: It would put me in a very difficult position, Your Honor, and my client if we were to make such a commitment today without full knowledge of what the ramifications could be down the road. This is not your normal request. We've had confidentiality agreements where we've kept things sealed unless demanded by a court order. I think that's pretty darn safe. But I can't expose my client to potential risks from federal judges who have a different view of this situation, or from Departments of Insurance, or from other companies who end up auditing these claims and suggesting one thing or the other to either Centre Life, our client, or others. It's just beyond the scope of what I can imagine at this point and I can't take that risk.

I'm not trying to get this stuff to publish. I don't want it. I want the file closed forever. But, I can't control judges and Departments of Insurance and auditors in 50 states. I just can't do it.

THE COURT: Then --

MR. ELLIS: If this is sealed, I'll say, "This is sealed, it's confidential, unless you get me a subpoena or a

court order." And if any time someone suggests they're going to, the first call we make is to Mr. Roberts.

THE COURT: Does Centre Life do business in all 50 states?

MS. BARNES: It does, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ELLIS: I'd love to have it resolved today, Your Honor. I don't know enough to do it.

(Messrs. Roberts and Jeffries conferred privately.)

THE COURT: Well, it just comes back to -- it occurs to me that if the materials were deposited in this court under seal subject to my further order, that things would still remain somewhat under control and we wouldn't have the potential slipup that some well-intentioned clerk says, "Oh, here's the file. Have a rummage. Enjoy yourself," to some person who ought not have it.

MR. ELLIS: Your Honor, this would mean that any time that someone would audit this file, or whatever would happen, they would be coming to Ohio to this court to seek it. I just can't make a commitment without knowing the repercussions, Your Honor. The repercussions are too widespread for me to deal with at this point.

I think what we can do is this: Today we will agree to confidentiality of all materials relating to Mr. Jeffries' claim, and it will not -- it will not be surrendered

without an order of the Court, and that Mr. Roberts will receive notice if anyone suggests they're going to seek it by subpoena or court order, and we will leave it at that today.

If there are no repercussions when we look at the thing in the broad spectrum, then I don't care. But if there are potential repercussions of either the surrender or destruction of this information, I can't move beyond where I am today.

I will keep it confidential at plaintiff's request. I will not give it up, nor will my clients, unless there is an order of Court. We get a subpoena, we'll let Mr. Roberts know if we would get one, and we would have Mr. Roberts have the opportunity to say, "No, you can't have it," and we'll stay out of it. We don't want anything more to do with it.

MR. ROBERTS: I'm struggling with the argument on the one hand, your order, the order of this Court that it be put under seal in this court isn't adequate, but if some other court orders it be produced, it will be produced, subject to me being able to file a motion to quash. I can't imagine that the Chief Judge in the Southern District of Ohio signing an order that that file is here and maintained under seal here would somehow run afoul of some insurance regulator.

MR. ELLIS: I don't know the answer. I don't know the regulations for the insurance industry in all 50 states,

Your Honor, nor do I know what another judge may think of what this judge ordered me to do. I don't think it's fair to ask my client to step into that position. I have no interest, nor does my client, in publishing anything in this file. For our purposes, it could be closed, sealed, sat on, whatever. But I don't want to have to face a court order that says we destroyed or we gave it back to the plaintiff, and I don't want to face an Insurance Commission that said, "What did you do?"

I don't know the repercussions, Your Honor. I'd be happy to give Mr. Roberts whatever he wants with regard to this information, because it's of no value to us. We're getting our policy back. But I can't take that risk. I think it's unfair to ask it of me.

MR. ROBERTS: Maybe the ancillary, nonmonetary issues won't be so routine.

THE COURT: Well, can you agree with the interim position that the defendant will guarantee the confidentiality of plaintiff's various personal information will be maintained in the absence of any specific order of a court of competent jurisdiction to the contrary, with the possibility that those records will be released either to the plaintiff or to this Court for safekeeping?

MR. ELLIS: I apologize, Your Honor. The issue of a regulatory agency who can shut us down in a heartbeat if we

don't comply with what they tell us to do is an issue that Ms. Barnes has brought to my attention. Again, if there's any kind of a regulatory agency or anybody wants to look at this thing, we'll certainly let Mr. Roberts know and we'll certainly keep it confidential. We won't voluntarily produce it to anybody or -- shy of a court order or an order of somebody who can regulate us and shut us down.

We are responsible to all these different regulatory agencies both nationally and state. And I just -- I don't know those regulations in order to say that I can tell them no, whether my client can tell them no if they came in to see a file and audit it and see the contents of it. I don't know what the concern is of the plaintiff, but I'll guarantee you this stuff is not going anywhere.

THE COURT: What, if anything, Mr. Ellis, do you know about the records retention policy of Centre Life?

MR. ELLIS: I can find out.

(Mr. Ellis and Ms. Barnes conferred privately.)

MS. BARNES: Are you asking with regard to a claim closed file -- or closed claim file?

MR. ELLIS: Yes.

MS. BARNES: They are kept for a statutory period, according to what state the file is closed in, and then destroyed.

MR. ELLIS: Whatever the Ohio statutory requirement

is for maintaining a claim file, that's how long it would be there.

THE COURT: And no one in this room knows the answer specifically to that question?

MR. ELLIS: I wasn't thinking about destroying the file. It wasn't an issue that came to the forefront of my mind.

THE COURT: Well, I was just trying to figure out if there's a point at which Centre Life would be free to destroy the file and, therefore, as an alternative, could give the file to the plaintiff, so that the plaintiff then has possession of it to do as he see fits, because --

MS. BARNES: Your Honor, I don't know the exact year, but we are talking years.

THE COURT: Well, I would imagine it's something in the vicinity of five years maybe.

MS. BARNES: I'm thinking between seven and ten for whatever state we're talking about.

MR. ELLIS: Whatever it is, it is, Judge. We'll keep it confidential to that point in time, and if he wants it back, fine; if he wants it destroyed, fine.

THE COURT: Just a thought.

MR. ELLIS: See, normally what happens when the file reaches their destruction age, it just happens. There's people down there that say, "Okay, this group goes." Blupp,

it's gone.

MR. ROBERTS: To me, it's still an open question whether or not the law requires it. But we're still talking about two globes of information: The globe of information that may theoretically be required to be maintained, and the globe of information which isn't. And we'd like the immediate return of the globe of information which isn't. And a single copy of what must apparently or conceivably be required to be maintained by law should be kept under seal and confidential.

MR. ELLIS: Counsel's suggestion, Your Honor, makes great sense in the abstract; however, it's not a question of the law all the time. It's a question of how a regulator audits our files. It's a question of how the company may audit our files. I don't know enough to concede what the plaintiff wants me to concede at this point, and I can't put my client in a compromised position.

I know we can keep it confidential absent a court order or the demand of a regulatory agency. I know we can do that. Beyond that, I've never had this issue raised before in 30 years. So, I don't know the answer to it.

MR. ROBERTS: The more we talk about this, the more it sounds like there's some other agenda. I can't imagine that another lawyer isn't willing to agree that anything that they're not legally obligated to maintain can come back.

It's really simple.

MR. ELLIS: I would not advise my client in the absence of knowledge that I'm not compromising their status with regulatory agencies, other auditors, and/or statutes in any of the 50 states. I just don't know enough to do it, Judge. I'm sorry. I'm not that bright.

MR. ROBERTS: I'm not asking him to tell us what the law is. Anything outside what's legally required should --

MR. ELLIS: I don't know what's legally required, Judge. I don't know what the auditors look at.

MR. ROBERTS: It might not be anything. It might be a lot. I'm not asking to hedge on the law. Anything outside the law.

THE COURT: Is there a problem in securing an opinion letter of counsel from Centre Life regarding what needs to be retained?

MS. BARNES: In a situation where we're dealing with a regulatory agency, Your Honor, I think that it would be better advised to probably get an opinion letter from each of the Departments of Insurance of the 50 states that this issue might come up in.

MR. ELLIS: We can express the request of the plaintiff in this case to identify the information in a generic sense and have them tell us whether we're permitted to destroy or return. But that's an expensive proposition,

I'm sure, to go out and get 50 opinion letters. But I don't see an option.

THE COURT: Well, are you willing to do that?

MR. ROBERTS: Of course it's expensive, Your Honor.

I'm not persuaded that's required. But I guess as far as -
MR. ELLIS: I don't know what to tell you, Mike. I

don't know the answer.

MR. ROBERTS: I can't imagine another lawyer isn't willing to agree to return what's not legally required. I'm not asking you to say that there's even a single document that is not legally required to be retained. I just want the understanding that if there's information out there that isn't legally required to be maintained, it gets returned.

MR. ELLIS: Perhaps I can give the Court an example. It is not legally required for a towboat to maintain a log.

Not required by any regulation or the law. But a federal judge will smack them if they don't have one for improper operation, and so forth. And the Coast Guard may jump in and say, "We agree. Whether it's required or not is common, good seamanship to do it." That's a situation where logs aren't required by law, but the absence of them could be problematic. I don't want -- I don't know enough about this situation in order to say to my client, "Don't worry about not maintaining your log."

MR. ROBERTS: Mr. Jeffries will give you an

affidavit that he has the possession of those things, that they did exist at one point in time. After the file was closed, the litigation ended, he obtained possession. I don't see that that's a big problem.

MR. ELLIS: Because you don't have to answer for it.

MR. ROBERTS: Well, we will. We'll maintain it.

I'll maintain it in my escrow account at Fifth Third Bank, and if anybody needs to see it, I can give it to them.

MR. ELLIS: Your Honor, I'm not going there. I can't give up possession of a claim file to a plaintiff's attorney and tell the Department of Insurance from whatever state that wants to audit certain files, or whatever plaintiff wants to get, you know, certain discovery, that he has to call Mike Roberts in Cincinnati, Ohio, because the Departments of Insurance aren't going to be too thrilled with that answer I don't believe.

THE COURT: Well, I find it hard to believe that you don't have someone in-house who knows what the obligations are to all 50 Departments of Insurance, because obviously you need someone in-house who can advise the employees as to what to do with various bits of information.

MR. ELLIS: Your Honor, I have no -- I have no doubt that Mr. Cohen can probably accomplish most of that. The problem is this: We're being asked to gut and destroy a claim file that we're required to, by law, to keep for a

certain period of time. The repercussions of that I don't think anybody knows, because I don't think this issue has ever come up before, at least not in my experience.

THE COURT: Well, maybe Mister --

MR. ELLIS: We'll keep it confidential. That's the best I can do for them today.

THE COURT: Well, today.

MR. ELLIS: He can talk to Mr. Cohen about it.

THE COURT: That's what I would suggest: Talk to Mr. Cohen and see what, if anything, you can work out. And maybe it might involve the plaintiff guaranteeing that he will maintain these items and not destroy them for a statutory period of time. I don't know. I don't know what Mr. Cohen's going to say.

But, Mr. Roberts, do you think you can work this out with Mr. Cohen?

MR. ROBERTS: I might have a little bit more success there. I'm sensing that Mr. Ellis isn't going to commit to anything further on this, so I think we've reached the end of this topic for today.

THE COURT: Is there anything outstanding other than that?

MR. ROBERTS: I would like for the Court to retain jurisdiction of this just in guess issues like this that should have been answered and easily resolved aren't in this

settlement documentation process.

THE COURT: Ordinarily, I would maintain jurisdiction at least for 30 days until things are final. And I think the discussion is that you and Mr. Jeffries will work out how you want to allocate the settlement within 30 days. Maybe we should keep it open for 45 or 60 days, just in the event that there's something that comes up that nobody anticipated that has to be resolved. Is that --

MR. ELLIS: Actually, Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- reasonable?

MR. ELLIS: -- I would agree with the Court, except for I think we probably should maintain jurisdiction until Mr. Jeffries' election and the accomplishment of the other -- whatever money's returned --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ELLIS: -- because I don't want there to be a problem there with, you know -- as I said, in the assumptive reinsurance, we've got to sell this to another insurance company, and we can't guarantee how they're going to react to him. We're sure we can accomplish the goal, but I think the Court should retain jurisdiction just in case.

THE COURT: For a year or 18 months, something like that?

MR. ELLIS: One year is the limit, Judge.

THE COURT: Well, I can see --

BEFORE THE JURY

(2:48 p.m.)

THE CLERK: Please be seated.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm sorry for keeping you waiting. But as I indicated to you before, quite often while you're waiting, we're working, and in fact we have been working diligently ever since you left the courtroom, and I hope you'll be pleased to know that the case has been settled to the parties' mutual satisfaction.

There's nothing like having a jury in the jury box to focus everybody's attention on the potentialities for settlement.

So, we give you back two weeks of your lives and you go with our appreciation. If you want to stay around and talk to anyone about the case, you're welcome to do that. I can come up and talk to you. I'm not sure, it's plaintiff's call whether this is a confidential settlement or whether I can share it with you all. I'll ask. But if there's anything you want to tell me about your experiences and things we could do differently to benefit other juries in the future, I'd be happy to hear that.

The attorneys are, by local rule, prohibited from calling any of you to ask you what you would have done, what you thought up to this point, what you might have decided.

Obviously, you haven't heard very much about the case, and I doubt that they would even try to do that. But they are

prohibited by local rule. It doesn't mean that you can't pick up the phone and say something to them about what you thought of the small portion of the case that you heard up to this point. But, your patience is rewarded, I hope, that we have, as I said, settled the case, and you've done your duty.

JUROR NO. 1: May we hear the settlement terms?

THE COURT: Mr. Roberts, how does your client feel about it?

MR. ROBERTS: He probably thinks their interest is piqued and doesn't care if you share with them.

THE COURT: All right. Well, a little background, folks. Had you been called upon to decide this case, you would have had to decide whether plaintiff was entitled to any back payments that had not been made. And if he was not entitled to those because he was mentally suffering from a mental disorder, then you would have to decide was the insurance company entitled to be reimbursed.

As you can observe, Mr. Jeffries is a young man. The policy would have paid through age 65. He would not have been entitled in this lawsuit, at this time, to have received the full value of the insurance policy. There were other claims, as you know, outstanding for bad faith and there were claims for punitive damages and claims for attorneys' fees.

The parties agreed in the interest of a complete, final, total settlement to -- for the defendant to pay the plaintiff

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$2 million, and that would be all-inclusive. No further
  1
      issue of any future payments, no issues about back payments,
  2
     no issues about bad faith, no issues about punitive damages,
  3
     no issues about attorneys' fees, no issues about expenses.
  4
     Two million dollars paid to the plaintiff, and it's up to the
  5
     plaintiff to decide how to manage that money for his and his
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  7
     family's future benefit.
         Have I fairly grasped the concept here, Mr. Ellis?
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              MR. ELLIS: Yes, Your Honor.
                                            I think it's probably
     good for the jury to understand, if they haven't already, the
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     amount of the monthly benefit that was to be paid should Mr.
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12
     Jeffries have established physical disability.
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              THE COURT: Ah.
                               The policy was for -- correct me if
14
     I'm wrong -- $25,000 per month?
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              MR. ELLIS: No, Your Honor. It was 12,133 per
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             The second policy paid the other portion.
     month.
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              THE COURT:
                          Ah, okay. That's where I'm getting that
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              So $12,000 per month, plus a little bit.
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     Jeffries is 38 at the present time, yes?
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             MR. ROBERTS: At one point in time he was. He's now
21
     43.
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             THE COURT:
                         Forty-three. Ah, time flies.
    And it would have paid to age 65. So that is the settlement.
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             JUROR NO. 1: Thank you.
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             THE COURT: Any other thoughts or questions that you
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   1
      care to express?
  2
           (No response.)
  3
               THE COURT: Thank you very much. Couldn't have been
      done without you, I think.
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               MR. ELLIS: Thank you.
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               THE CLERK: All rise.
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          (At 2:53 p.m., the jury was discharged.)
  8
      BEFORE THE COURT
  9
               THE CLERK: Please be seated.
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               THE COURT: Any parting thoughts, folks? Has
     everyone expressed themselves to the point that they are
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 12
     empty of thought?
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          (No response.)
14
              THE COURT: Okay. Well, thank you. I hope that
     things will go well for the Jeffries and for counsel
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16
     henceforth.
17
              MR. ROBERTS:
                            Thank you.
18
              MR. ELLIS: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              MR. JEFFRIES:
                             Thank you.
20
              THE CLERK: This court is now adjourned. (2:54 p.m.)
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22
                         PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED
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CERTIFICATE

I, Mary Ann Ranz, the undersigned, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Official Court Reporter